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J. F. JONES NURSERIES
LANCASTER, PENNA.

Introductory

This little catalogue is our salesman. If it does not answer all of your questions pertaining to nut trees, write to us. Volumes could be written on the many phases of nut growing and tree care. I feel we can offer the best service possible to our customers in shipping the best nursery trees it is possible to obtain anywhere. We are very careful in growing our trees, and in shipping orders. We have many compliments on our way of packing trees to arrive in good condition.

We are glad to give information at all times relative to tree care from time of planting the trees until harvesting the nuts. We are interested in knowing how our trees perform. If they do not do well there is usually some cause that can be easily corrected. If they are planted in good soil, and given good care, they cannot help but give pleasure, and satisfaction.

Our trees are all young, thrifty, easy to plant nursery trees. We have new stock coming on in our nursery all the time, in excellent condition for transplanting. Heavy caliper, old trees, will give a better appearance right away, but the shock of transplanting is considerably greater. A younger tree will grow into maturity, and will fruit quicker than an old, stunted tree can get over the shock of transplanting.

Respectfully,

MILDRED JONES.

1942

OUR 46TH YEAR

WHEN TO PLANT

Our hardy Pennsylvania Grown Trees may be planted successfully either fall or spring. The condition and type of soil where the trees are to be planted will have some bearing on deciding when to plant. We book orders for shipment at the proper time or on any date specified. We do not ship trees until they are perfectly dormant which is usually from October 15 to the middle of May. Send your order in early and let us take care of the shipping date.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

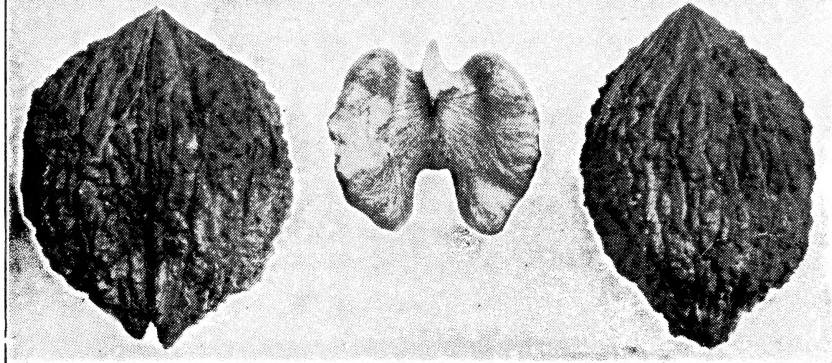
Pecans and black walnuts 50 to 70 ft. apart. We prefer 70 ft. for permanent orchards. English Walnuts, 40 to 60 ft. apart; filberts 15 to 20 ft. apart; hickories 40 to 60 ft.

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE

15 ft. apart each way 205 trees; 20 ft. apart 110; 40 ft. apart, 28; 50 ft. apart, 17; 60 ft. apart, 12; 70 ft. apart, 9 trees.

BALLING AND BURLAPPING

Nut trees, as we grow them, can be transplanted successfully without this added expense for the customer. Our trees are root pruned in the nursery to form a branched root so they will transplant. In transplanting rare varieties of trees that cannot be replaced it is logical to go to every possible expense in transplanting trees. Trees ranging from three to six ft. tall take a ball of earth weighing from 100 to 400 lbs. to fairly well protect the roots.



Ohio Black Walnut

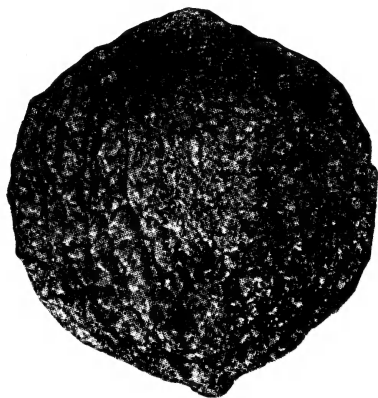
THE BLACK WALNUT, *juglans nigra*

The picture on the cover is a large black walnut growing on the lawn of a New England homestead.

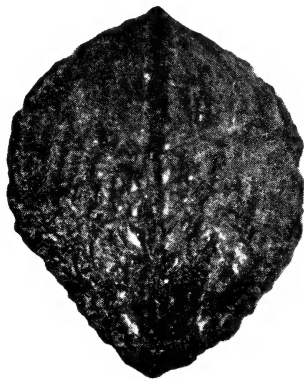
The black walnut grows naturally from Canada to Florida and from Maine to the Great Divide, and on about all kinds of soils and locations. The climate of Colorado is especially trying on trees, but the black walnut is doing well there.

The black walnut is one of our principle forest trees in the U. S. and will thrive with little or no attention as do other trees of the same type. When planting the trees for nut production they should be given plenty of room and they naturally respond the best to proper care and attention. We heartily recommend planting this tree. The varieties we are growing are thin shelled, easily cracked and are of excellent flavor.

OHIO. This variety is from Northern Ohio. The tree makes the most symmetrical and upright tree of the lot. The nut is medium to large, shell thin, kernel full, light of color and of the best quality. The earliest bearing tree in our nursery.



Thomas



Stabler

THOMAS. Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King-of-Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found. Nut large, kernels large, light colored and of very good quality. The tree is a fast grower and adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates.

STABLER. Originated in Maryland. One of the finest black walnuts and the best of all in cracking quality. The kernels can easily be removed in halves and this variety runs quite a few one-lobed nuts which fall from the shell in one piece. Slow growing. Kernel medium to dark in color, sweet and mealy.

TEN EYCK. Originated at So. Plainfield, N. J. The nut is medium to large and has a very thin shell. The kernel is full and plump and of fine quality. The tree is a good upright grower and bears heavily here.

ELMER MYERS. This is a new variety. Nut very thin shelled and excellent cracker. Kernel medium in color, for test planters only. Tree blossoms late about with W. Mayette English Walnut.



Thomas Walnut

PRICES OF BLACK WALNUTS

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft. tall	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 ft. tall	2.00	17.50
5 to 6 ft. tall	2.25	20.00
6 to 8 ft. tall	2.50	25.00

(Larger trees and specimen trees, write for prices.)

SIONWOOD

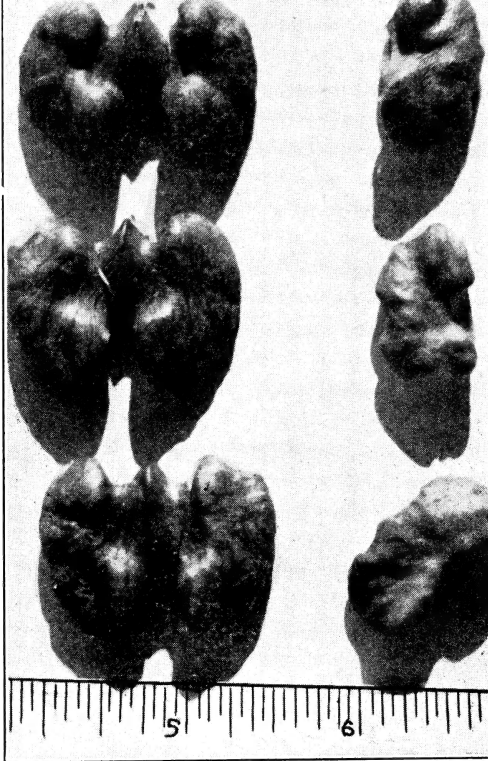
We can supply either buds or grafts of our fine varieties of nut trees to customers interested in top-working seedling trees. Buds at 5c each or \$4.00 per hundred. Grafts at 6c each or \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. No orders accepted for less than 50c on account of cost of assembling, packing and prepaying shipping charges.

TYING MATERIALS.

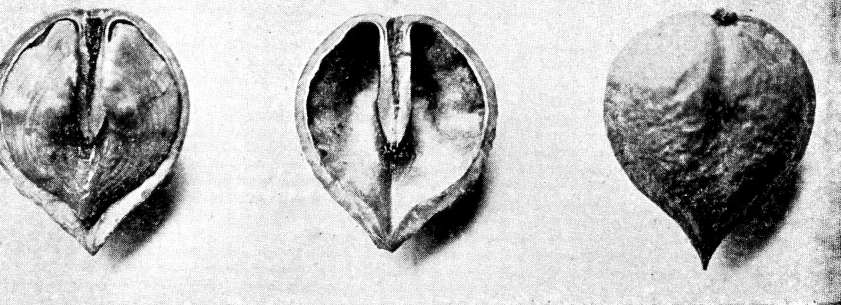
Waxed muslin for tying buds, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 40c; 1 yd. 75c. This material is 36" wide.

Our own preparation of grafting wax which must be applied hot 50c per lb. Booklet on budding and grafting trees 10c.

Today, farmers and land owners are cutting large black walnut trees for lumber. I suppose most of the lumber will be used for gun stocks. Some say "If our Fathers had planted more walnut trees, we would have more trees to sell now." Many farmers are selling trees for \$100 to \$120. Larger trees are bringing more money. Some of them have taken a lesson from this, and are planting black walnuts now for the next generation. In the meantime, they will have the pleasure of gathering nuts to eat because they are planting fine grafted varieties.



Kernels of the Thomas black walnut



Bates Heartnut

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	\$2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00
6 to 8 ft. tall -----	3.00	27.50

VARIETIES OF NUT TREES NOT LISTED

We will be pleased to make special arrangements to grow varieties of nut trees not listed in this catalogue. If grafts are easy to secure, or can be supplied by the person placing the order, the finished tree cost will be about the same as list prices. We reserve the right to reject scionwood sent to us if it is not in good condition for grafting. Arrangements to grow trees should be made so graft wood can be secured when it is dormant.

THE HEARTNUT

(*Juglans
cordiformis*)

This variety is rare in this country because it is a "Sport" of *Juglans sieboldiana*, and almost invariably reverts to that type of species from seed. Owing to the extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth, and early bearing of the tree, the Heartnut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees.

Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth, the Heartnut is far more valuable as an ornamental. The tree has very large, almost tropical-looking foliage. The nut is heart-shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality, having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from five to fifteen nuts.



Heartnut bearing in nursery.

All trees are stake trained.

FERTILIZERS

We cannot determine to the exact pound the fertilizer requirements of trees because soils vary so much, both in composition and the ability to retain fertility. Your soil must have certain physical properties before the addition of commercial fertilizer is worthwhile. The most important of these are temperature, moisture and proper aeration of the soil. Root growth will take place at about 40° temperature minimum and continuing through the summer as long as sufficient moisture remains in the ground. During hot, dry seasons the trees stop growth. The addition of humus to the soil in the form of green cover crops, manure, or peat is very beneficial because the straw or perhaps peat in the soil holds moisture while it is decomposing. The bacteria which works in the decomposition of this material is making available plant food during the entire growing season as long as a certain degree of moisture is maintained so the bacteria can work. Because decomposition of humus in the soil is adding plant food during the growing season it is not possible by a soil test to tell exactly how much chemical fertilizer your trees may require. However, if your trees are not performing as you think they should a soil test may detect a deficiency in your soil which may be easily remedied.

Another point for consideration. The various elements in commercial fertilizers do not take the same length of time to penetrate to the same depth of soil. Nitrogen penetrates quickly. Phosphorus about an inch of soil a year and Potash about two inches a year on an average. Again penetration depends on soil composition. From this you can readily see it is important to apply the fertilizer at the approximate place where the roots of the trees are and where it can be used readily. The punch bar method of fertilizing trees which have become established several years is best. Holes should be punched about every square foot over the root feeding surface, which is generally ground surface to equal the spread

FERTILIZERS (Continued)

of a tree. Regular commercial fertilizers in about a 6-8-4 analysis can be used, about one pound to each inch of caliper of tree. Application time either about October or March first in our section as well as other places comparable to the climate of south-eastern Pennsylvania. Organic fertilizers which require decomposition such as bone-meal and cotton seed meal should be applied late fall to receive benefit for the following summer's growth. As a general rule about one lb. of fertilizer to each inch of caliper of the tree should be sufficient. If your soil conditions are such that you require special and specific information your County Agent may be able to help you or we shall be glad to answer further questions by mail. Calcium or lime can be added to soils for best walnut production where the soils are decidedly on the acid side. As overdoses of lime will throw other chemicals out of balance in the soil it is best to keep the balance of acidity and alkalinity as near to neutral as possible unless the tree or crop requires a decidedly acid or alkaline condition. Moderation in the addition of the various chemical elements to your soil should be the practice unless, as stated before, you are definitely sure of a deficiency of certain elements.

WHEN TO PRUNE TREES

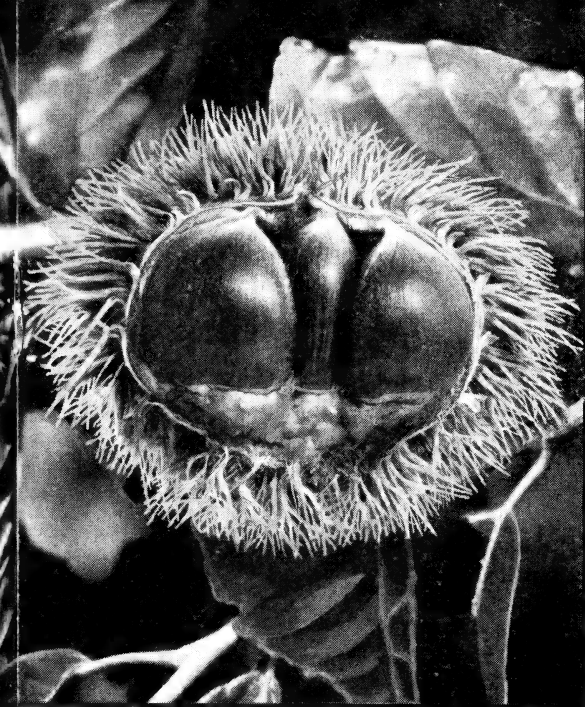
The best time to prune trees, we think, is during the spring season, trimming the trees just before, or during the early part of the spring growing season. This encourages quick callous of the wound. All cuts should be made close to the tree trunk, or main limb. Stubs which stand out an inch or more do not heal over, but slowly decay, causing a great decayed spot on the tree. Thick paint on tree wounds retards callous growth. Use shellac, or a very thin coat of paint, or wax. If the scar is small, it will heal over quickly, and it is not necessary to cover the cut surface with paint.



Photograph of a Chinese Chest

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUT

CHINESE CHESTNUT, *castanea molissima*—This strain was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its search for blight resistant species, and is the best of the chestnuts so introduced. The nuts are larger than those of the American chestnut and are equally sweet and good. This species does well on a wide range of soils but does not do so well on low poorly drained soil. At least two trees should be planted in close proximity for best nut production.



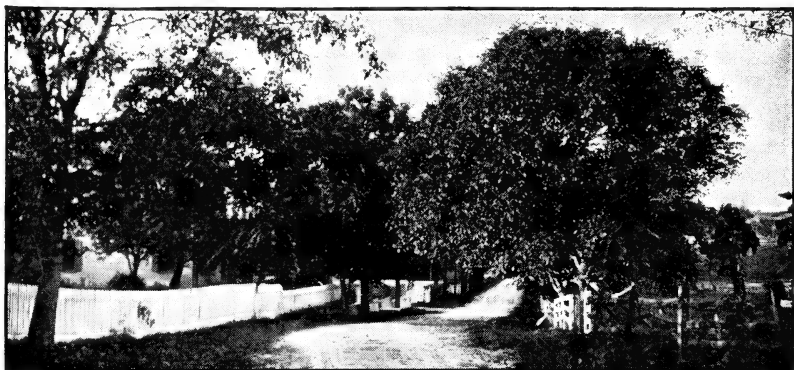
Chestnut branch in our nursery.

PRICES OF CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
3 to 4 ft. tall	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft. tall	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft. tall	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 ft. tall	2.00	17.50

VALUE OF NUTS IN THE DIET

Nuts are gaining in importance each year as a staple in the diet of many people because we are becoming more conscious of the mineral values of foods. Nuts are ready to eat as they come from the shell and cannot be improved upon by methods of cooking. I believe as time marches on that nuts will become more important in the diet and will eventually replace some of the proteins we are now using largely. Without doubt nuts are small, tightly sealed packages containing highly concentrated pellets of mineral nutrition direct from Mother Earth. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan in an article in the seventh annual report of the N. N. G. A. wrote as follows: "In nutritive value the nut far exceeds all other food substances; for example the average number of food units per pound furnished by half a dozen of the more common varieties of nuts is 3231 calories, while the average of the same number of varieties of cereals is 1654 calories, half the value of nuts. The average food value of the best vegetables is 300 calories per pound and of the best fresh fruits grown in this country is 278 calories. The average food value of the six principal flesh foods is 810 calories per pound, or one-fourth that of nuts."



A roadside planting of English and Black Walnuts in Lancaster County.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF NUT TREES

Nut trees should be ranked in a class with other food producing trees. This will give the prospective planter a better picture of the needs of the tree. For home planting one need not be as exacting about each factor which is good or bad for a tree because generally for the home the nut tree is filling a place as a shade tree on the lawn and every nut picked from the tree is just so much more food value than the ordinary shade tree will produce. For this reason a late killing frost due to lack of sufficient air drainage will not be a serious drawback because generally severe frosts do not occur late enough to injure the nut tree group—they vegetate late. For the farm owner who is making every piece of land pay a dividend the nut trees are exceptionally fine. They can be used along fertile fence rows, lanes, in the pastures, on the lawn and on hilly ground where the soil is rich enough to grow the trees as well as in the wood-lot. The nut trees have few pests compared to the fruit tree group. Most of the species we are growing are primarily forest trees. The prospective orchard man will want to pay particular attention to good air drainage, good soil drainage, rich soil, preferably with a good clay subsoil to hold fertility. No hard pan subsoil or trees planted on ridges of rock. They grow for a time, but as the roots cannot penetrate down will die in a few years. Usually land which will support other large growing trees is ideal for nut tree planting. Most of the nut trees listed in our price list will do well on either acid or alkaline soil except the English walnuts. These require a decidedly alkaline soil. The chestnuts require a neutral to acid soil.

Excerpt from a letter received recently. The original letters which we publish are on file here in our office, and can be examined at any time. Names are withheld to save annoyance for those good enough to write to us.

From Washington, D. C., January 5, 1942.

“Within a months time I expect to have additional acreage cleared for eighty additional pecan trees. You may remember that I have purchased some from you on two previous occasions, and that x x x x has already ordered ten from you for later delivery. The ones we have purchased from you previously have been far more satisfactory than from any other nursery, that is, bigger, better root system, and less mortality rate. This past seasons drought hit them all heavy except yours—only three of yours failed to survive—an excellent record. x x x x”



Wiltz Mayette



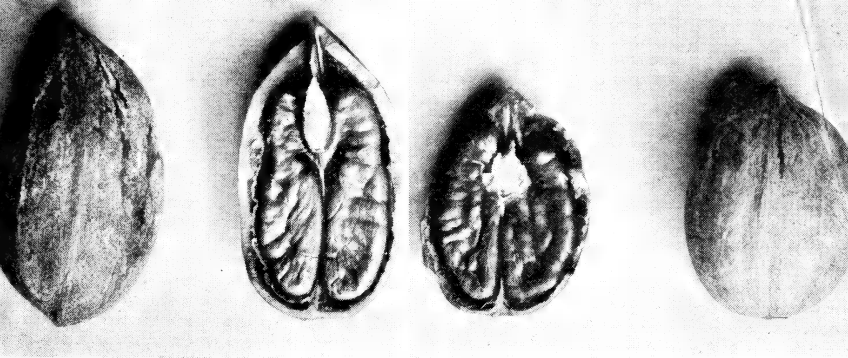
Franquette

WILTZ MAYETTE. English Walnut. Favorite variety because of its fine quality. A "Diamond" brand nut.

ALPINE. Large, rather rough-shelled nut. A local variety. Blossoms appear concurrently with most varieties of Black Walnut.

OTHER VARIETIES of English Walnut include Payne, True Mayette, Grenoble, Sinclair, Eureka, Hall and Franquette English Walnuts. Quantity of trees available is limited. Grown exclusively for our patrons interested in a larger collection.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	2.25	20.00
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
6 to 8 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00



Marquardt Hican

Pleas Hican

The Hicans are natural hybrids between the hickories, and Northern varieties of pecans. The trees give the appearance of a smooth-barked hickory, and are excellent for roadside or lawn. Their planting range is the same as the Northern pecans. The natural range is Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and Northern Kentucky.

MARQUARDT HICAN. Also known as Burlington Hican. This tree grows rapidly, and luxuriantly. The variety is from Burlington, Iowa. A good hardy variety.

PLEAS HICAN. This nut has a real paper shell. Tree graceful, with dark green foliage. Parent tree is in the State of Oklahoma.

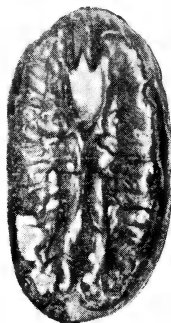
OTHER VARIETIES are available in small quantity, including **BIXBY**, and **McALLISTER**.

PRICES of Hicans

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	\$2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00
6 to 8 ft. tall -----	3.00	27.00



Posey Pecan



Indiana Pecan



THE NORTHERN PECAN

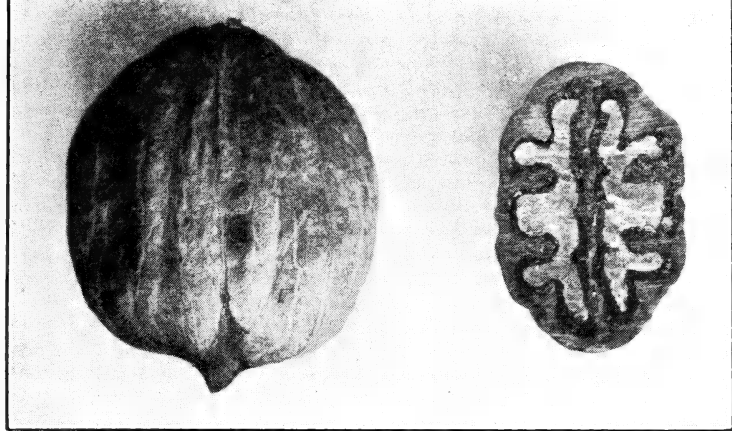
BUSSERON. Supposed to be the parent of the Indiana pecan as the nuts are much alike as to size, shape and quality. The trees are growing not far apart. The Busseron is much the older and larger of the two trees. The old Busseron tree is said to be the greatest bearer of any of the pecan trees in the state of Indiana.

GREENRIVER. Originated in Henderson County, Ky. The nut is medium size, shell thin; kernel full and plump and of the best quality. This variety bears good crops here.

POSEY. From Gibson County, Indiana. One of the largest and finest pecans of this group. The nut is large and a real paper-shell. The cracking quality is the very best. The tree has very large foliage and is very ornamental.

INDIANA. From Knox County, Ind. One of the largest of the Indiana pecans and one of the best. The nut is thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	\$2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00



STANLEY SHELLBARK

This is the big bottom shellbark or king nut. Originated near Carthage, Ind. The tree bears well and the large nuts crack better than any other of this class so far tested. The kernel is full and of very good quality.

Prices Stanley Shellbark

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft. tall -----	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	3.00	27.50

Hickory trees can be successfully planted on a wide range of soils. They require a fertile soil and should not be planted on soils of low fertility unless they can be built up with chemical and organic fertilizer materials.

FAIRBANKS HICKORY. A cross between the shagbark and bitternut. This is a fast-growing, early-bearing hybrid. Prices same as Pecans.

NATIVE PERSIMMON, *diospyros virginiana*

This is the native persimmon and has the delicate but distinct flavor of the persimmon and not the flavor of the oriental. The persimmon will succeed on a wide range of soils and well up into the Northern States. Glossy green foliage. Very ornamental.

LAMBERT. This is the largest persimmon we are growing. The fruit measures from 1¼ to 1½ inches across and 1½ to 2 inches long. Ripens from mid season to late.

EARLY GOLDEN. This is a medium to large round type of fruit and of very fine flavor. Fruit ripens early, about latter part of September here.

JOSEPHINE. Fruit about size of Early Golden when pollinated and seeds mature. This variety is apparently fruiting without pollen because most of the crop is seedless. Crop midseason. Very prolific.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft. tall -----	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	2.75	25.00



FILBERTS

BARCELONA. This is the leading commercial sort being planted in Oregon and Washington where it bears very large crops. Although it blooms early here, Barcelona is one of the best croppers we have. It blooms over a long period and needs two or three pollinators for the best results.

WHITE AVELINE. This variety has so many good points it should be in all collections. Nut medium size, fair bearer. Quality excellent. Fine pollinizer.

DuCHILLY. Tree more upright in growth. Nut large and long. Excellent quality and good bearer.

DAVIANA. Nut medium to large, roundish oblong, excellent quality. One of the best pollinizers for Barcelona.

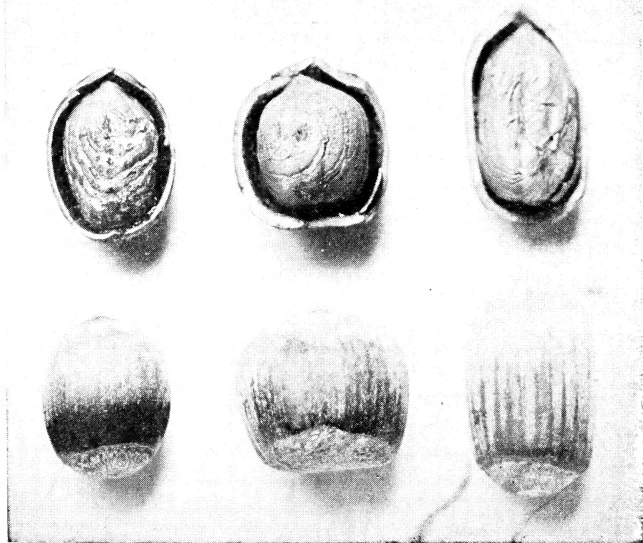
ITALIAN RED. This is another tall slender growing plant. Nuts more the shape of DuChilly and very attractive.

PURPLE LEAF. This is a variety bearing a small to medium sized nut, but being planted for its ornamental effect. In the early growing season the leaves are a deep purple shade.

JONES HYBRIDS. This is not a variety, but a collection of hybrid Filberts originating here through the efforts of the late J. F. Jones. These plants are grown under number. Selections are made which we feel are best suited to the locality where they are to be planted.

NOTE: Two or three varieties of Filberts should be planted for proper pollination. If you are not familiar with varieties we will be glad to make the proper selections.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
3 to 4 ft. tall	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft. tall	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft. tall	1.75	15.00



Aveline

Barcelona

DuChilly

FILBERT AND HAZEL BUSHES

These plants are quite hardy and will succeed anywhere the English Walnut will or possibly farther north. The principal commercial planting of the filbert to date has been in Oregon and Washington. These plants are doing very well here in our nursery and the small plants we ship out usually have a nice sprinkling of nuts on. For those who want quick returns and plants that do not take up as much room as the larger growing trees it is well worth considering this species of the nut bearing trees. The filberts also make an excellent screen hedge when planted 6 ft. apart in the row. The filberts will bear but a few nuts when planted alone. Plant more than one variety for cross pollination purposes. We have selected just a few of the best varieties of filberts which can be counted upon to bear the finest nuts.

SWEET CHERRIES. Must be sprayed and cared for if the trees are to be successful. Most state agricultural colleges have information available on the care of these trees for each state. The information can easily be secured direct from their horticultural department or through local county agents.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Medium-sized purplish black. Tree bears heavily. Excellent pollenizer.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Fruit midseason, 1 inch in diameter, purplish black.

WINDSOR. Fruit late midseason, dark red.

BING. Fruit midseason or later, very dark red, almost black.

LAMBERT. Fruit midseason, very dark red, changing to reddish black.

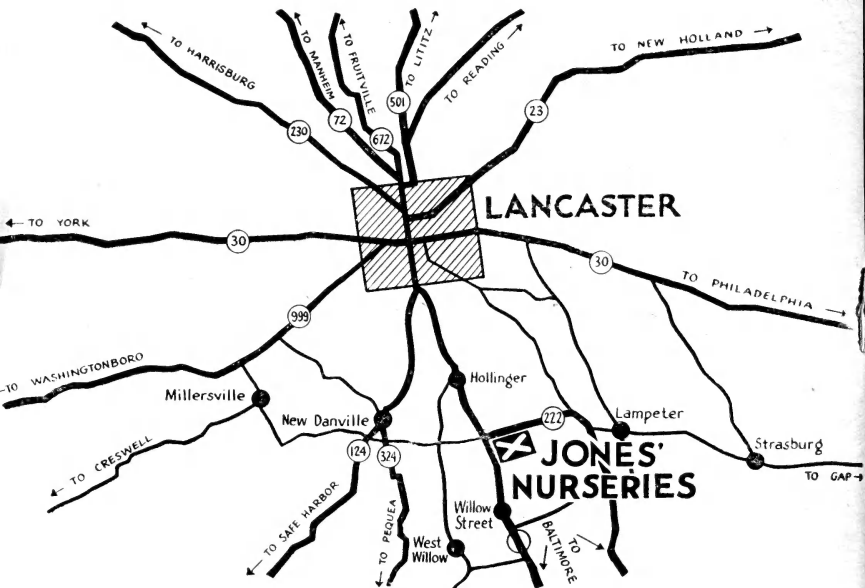
NAPOLEON (Royal Ann). Fruit midseason, 1 inch in diameter, in varying shades of bright red over a yellowish background.

YELLOW SPANISH. Fruit midseason, bright amber-yellow.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Fruit early to midseason, crimson on a yellowish-white background.

SENECA. Bears very early fully two weeks earlier than Black Tartarian. Fruit purplish black.

Trees one year from the bud.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. tall -----	\$0.50	\$ 4.00
3 to 4 ft. tall -----	.60	5.00
4 to 5 ft. tall -----	.70	6.00
5 to 6 ft. tall -----	.80	7.00



VISIT OUR NURSERY

Visit us, and see for yourself how well we take care of our trees and the amount of care and attention it is necessary to give them. We are located about four miles south of Lancaster on State route 222. Coming through Lancaster to our nursery go south on South Prince Street which leads directly out to route 222.

TERMS. All shipments f. o. b. Lancaster. Cash before shipment.

GUARANTEE. Our trees are guaranteed to be true to name, size ordered, well-rooted nursery-grown stock. Should varieties prove untrue to label we will, on proper proof, be responsible only for the original purchase price of the tree. Because we cannot control either growing or handling conditions after the trees leave our hands, we cannot be responsible for either the success or failure of a planting. We use every possible care in the growing and handling of the trees. Our files contain many complimentary letters on the type nursery stock we ship as well as our method of packing trees for shipment. Claims for shortage or damaged stock must be made to us within 10 days after receipt of shipment. We can then make proper adjustment.